

FIG. 1

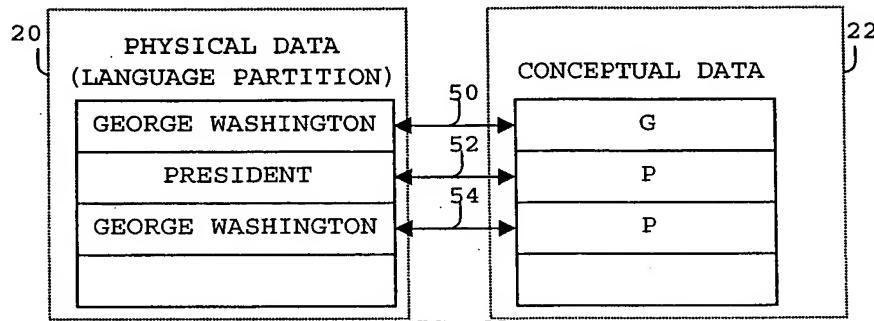


FIG. 2A

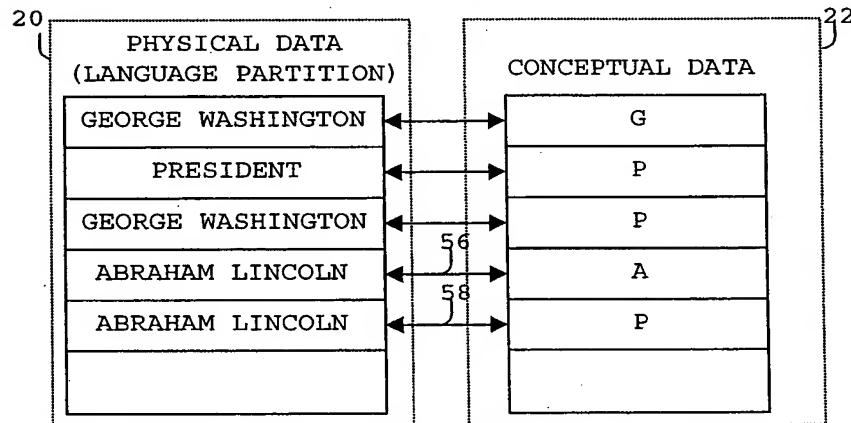


FIG. 2B

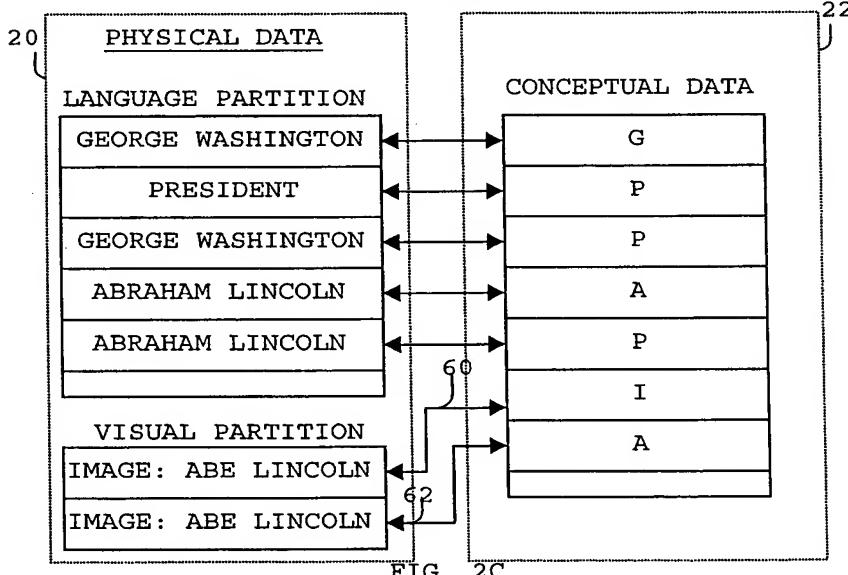
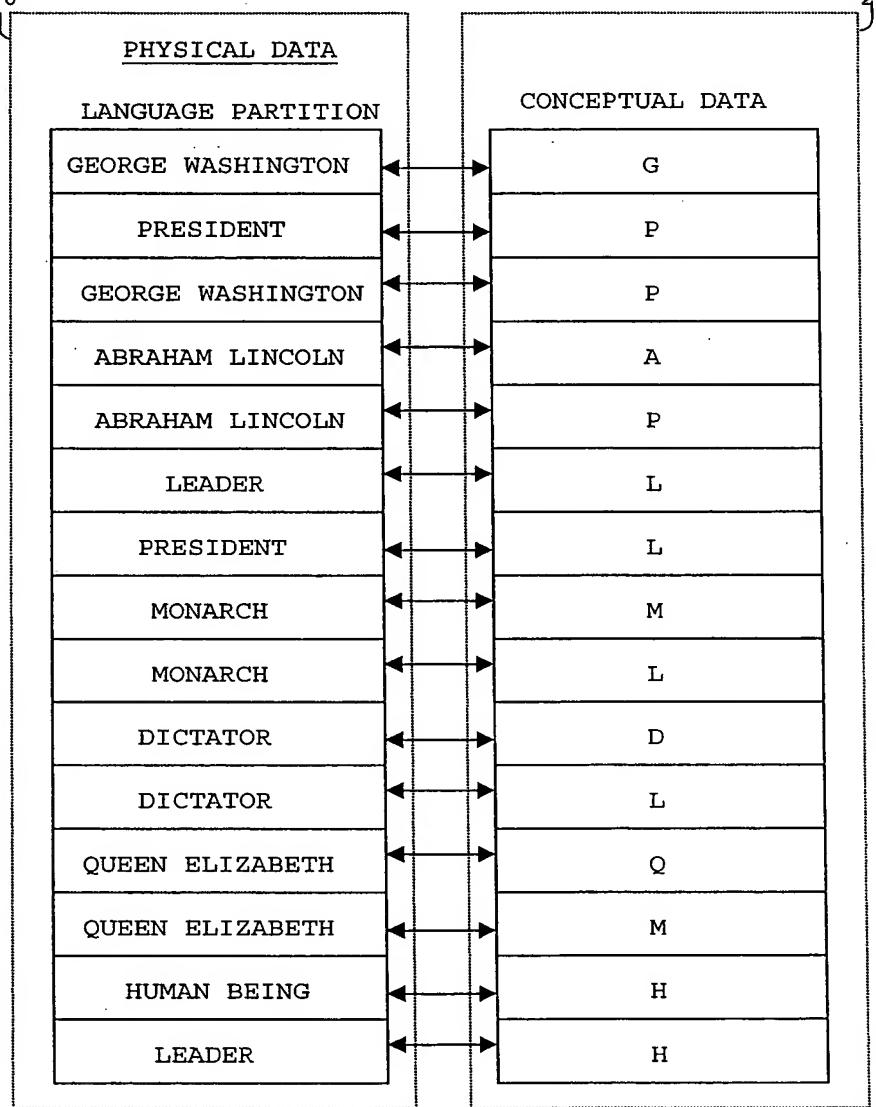


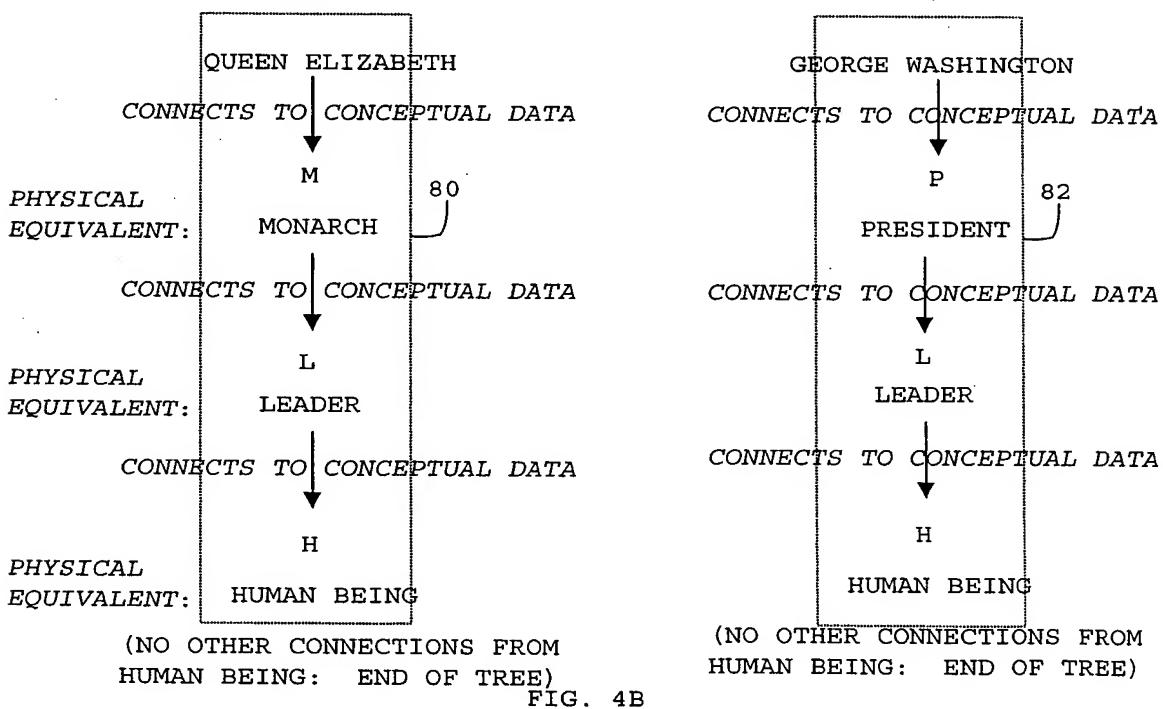
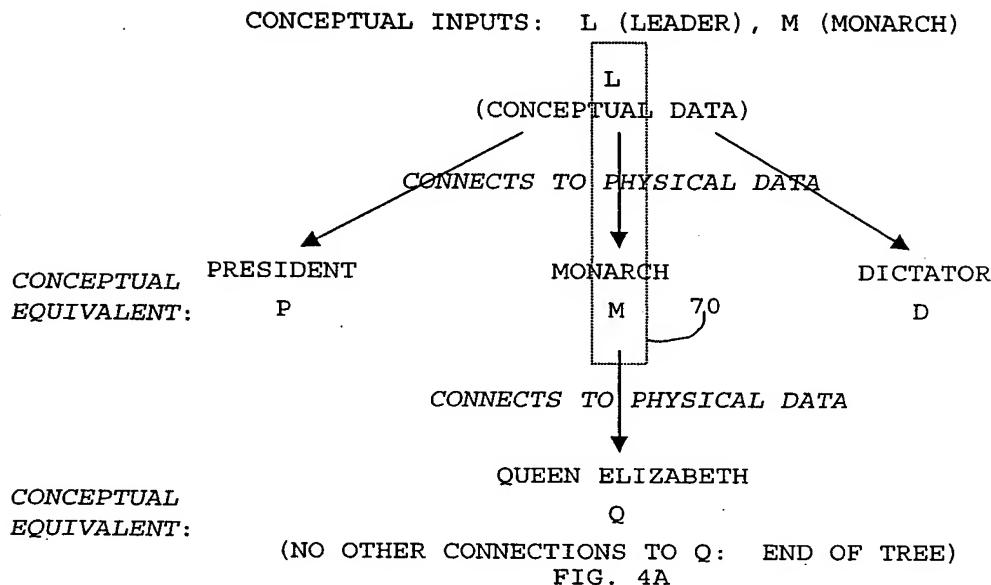
FIG. 2C

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FIG. 3



RETRIEVAL ALGORITHMS

REDUCTION	$C < L$
IMAGING	$C > A, C > V, C > M, C > S$
DEDUCTION	$L < C$
RECOGNITION	$A < C, V < C, M < C, S < C$
RECALL	$C > L$
CATEGORIZATION	$R > C$
REASONING	$R_1 \dots R_2 < C_1 \wedge C_N \wedge C_2$

WHERE:

R = REPRESENTATIONAL, OR PHYSICAL DATA OF ANY KIND;
 C = CONSCIOUSNESS, OR CONCEPTUAL DATA;
 L = LANGUAGE REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
 A = AUDITORY REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
 V = VISUAL REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
 M = MOTION REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
 S = SENSORY REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
 R1, R2 ARE REPRESENTATIONAL ELEMENTS, AND C1, C2 ARE
 RESPECTIVE, CORRESPONDING CONCEPTUAL ELEMENTS; AND
 CN REPRESENTS MULTIPLE, UNKNOWN CONCEPTUAL ELEMENTS;

AND,

< = SINGLE INPUT, POTENTIAL MULTIPLE OUTPUT;
 > = MULTIPLE INPUT, POTENTIAL MULTIPLE OUTPUT; and,
 ^ = INTERSECTION.

FIG. 5

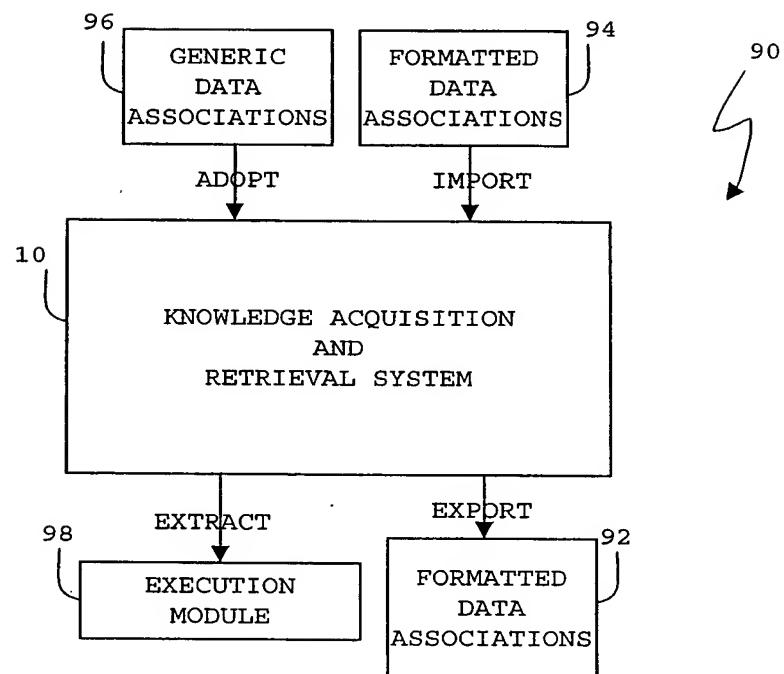


FIG. 6

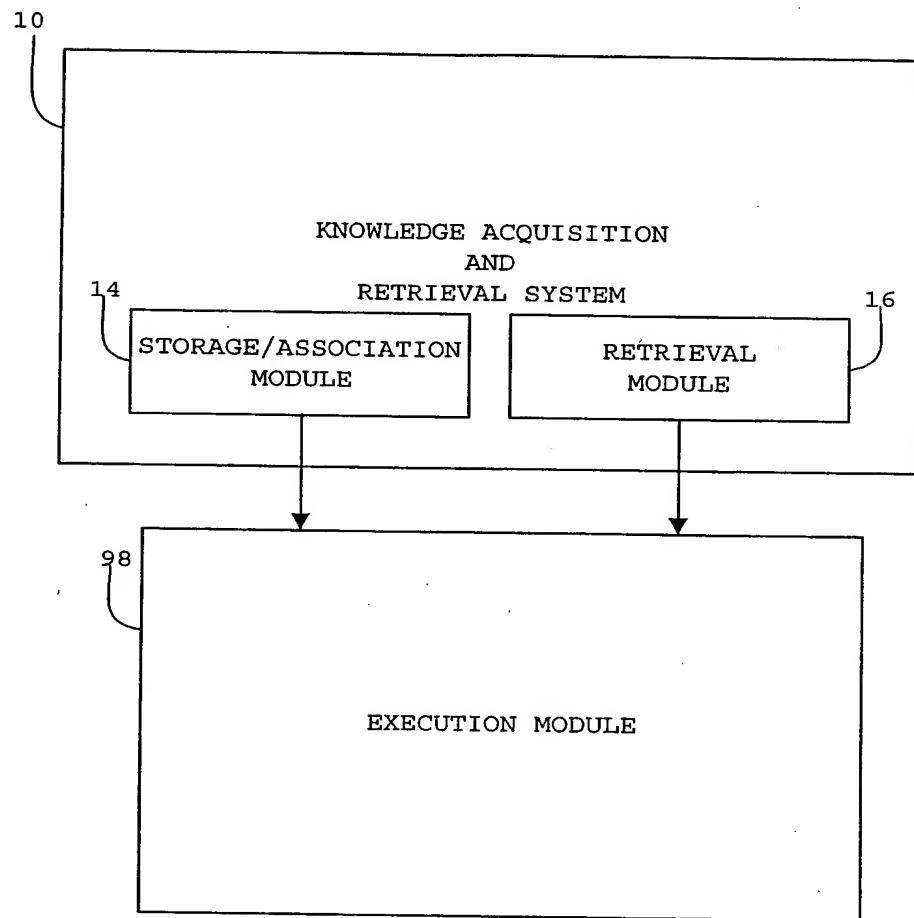


FIG. 7